

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Chinese Minister has Heard that Legations are Safe.

WHAT LI HUNG CHANG SAYS.

Washington, June 26.—The following cablegram from Admiral Kempff was received at the navy department from Chee Foo:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Proclamation issued 20th. The admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire in the name of their governments to be known to all viceroys and the authorities of coast and river provinces and cities in China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen.

(Signed) KEMPF. The anxiety over the situation at Peking was somewhat relieved when the state department received a letter from the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, stating that he was advised by cable from the viceroy of Nanking, that the legations at Peking are safe. What means of information the viceroy at Nanking has, is not known, but the authorities here were none the less grateful for this reassuring word.

Another communication of great importance was received from Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who gives his personal assurance that the firing upon the foreign fleets at Taku was not authorized by the Chinese government. He desires the authority of the powers to proceed to Peking for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances there, a position in which his great influence both with the court and with the people, gives a certain promise of success. The United States, it is believed, the other powers, have assented to this proposition of Li Hung Chang, and he is supposed to have started for Peking.

British Pushing On. London, June 25.—The British have penetrated Transvaal territory as far as Machadodorp. Passengers who arrived yesterday at Lourenço Marques from the Transvaal assert that heavy artillery was engaged and that the Boers abandoned Machadodorp, retiring northwest. President Kruger is still at Alikaar. Boer bulletins regarding General Dewet's operations along Lord Roberts' communications assert that two convoys were captured and 300 workmen with fifty military taken prisoners.

General Wood Appealed To. Havana, June 25.—The Post published what was meant to be an amusing item declaring that the breath of Cuban ladies smelled of garlic. This caused considerable comment in Cuban circles, and a petition was presented to General Wood requesting that the editor and proprietor of the Post be expelled from the island for having grossly slandered Cuban womanhood. General Wood has received several letters from various parts of the island requesting him to mete out to the offenders condign punishment.

Destitution in Labrador. St. Johns, N. B., June 26.—The steamer Grand Lake, which has just returned here from Labrador, reports immense bodies of ice along the coast and extending far eastward into the land. It is unlikely that a transatlantic will be able to go through the straits of Belle Isle for weeks to come. The steamer brings reports of great destitution among the citizens of Labrador.

Getting Troops to China is Slow. Washington, June 22.—The administration is said to be very much embarrassed because of the length of time which will necessarily elapse before the United States military reinforcements can reach China. When General MacArthur, at Manila, received instructions to send a regiment of infantry to Taku with all possible dispatch, it was impossible for him to comply immediately because of raging storms.

Coolies Idle—Robbers Active. London, June 23.—The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there by train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate attempts to attack the train. Taking advantage of the political disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

Troops Felled by Pitfalls. Manila, June 26.—A detachment of forty men of the Fortieth regiment, Captain Thomas Miller commanding, left Tagayan de Misanis, island of Mindanao, scouting, and encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The Americans' attempts to charge were frustrated by the Filipinos' pitfalls and traps. (Eight companies of the Fortieth were recruited at Fort Riley, Kan., a year ago and four companies were organized on the Pacific coast.)

AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

The Oregon And The Brooklyn Going to Taku.

Washington, June 26.—Word reached the navy department that the battleship Oregon got away from Hong Kong, bound for Taku two days ahead of her expected start. She took on 164 sailors and marines brought to Hong Kong by the Zafiro. The big ship may now have a chance to repeat her celebrated performance, "around the horn," as she is being crowded for a fast run to the scene of action. The distance is about 1,500 miles and, if she makes her record time she will be at Taku in six days, about the same time that the Brooklyn arrived from Manila. These ships and the Monadnock are the only ones going to China.

The Monadnock has a large complement of men, who can be used as a landing party, and it is this rather than her armament which makes her so available at this time. The war branch of the government is preparing for any eventuality that may arise out of the Chinese situation. As stated by one of the highest officers of the army, the scale of preparation is of a magnitude which would both interest and surprise the public. But, he added, the information would be of even greater interest and service to any foreign foe which the United States may be called upon to face within the next few weeks or months, and, for that reason, there is no purpose to make public the complete preparations making to meet whatever issue arises. All that the officials will say is that both the army and the navy, if the occasion arise will give a good account of themselves.

Minister Wu characterizes as ridiculous the report that the empress dowager had decreed the extermination of all the foreigners in China. "It is not true," he said. "I will bet my life on it. She is too sensible a woman to do such a mad and foolish thing as that."

Consulates Were Outside Tien Tsin. Washington, June 25.—The United States consulate at Tien Tsin, which late news advices report to have been destroyed, were situated far up on the Meadows road. It is far removed from any of the other consulates and practically isolated from all other foreign buildings. This fact might explain the report of its destruction before the rest of the foreign consulates were molested. Consulates of other powers were mostly out in the same direction. The American consulate was one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the town.

Prince Tuan at the Head. London, June 26.—The alarming press dispatches from Shanghai were accepted with much reserve by the officials. But in quarters likely to be thoroughly advised, the Shanghai statement that Prince Tuan was in charge of a portion of the Chinese troops, was credited as accurate. If this is established beyond a doubt, the situation may become even more acute than at present, as Prince Tuan is the father of the heir apparent, and one of the officials closest identified with the empress dowager.

More German Troops Sent. Berlin, June 26.—Preparations continue for increasing the German forces in China. For the present the fighting force of the German troops will be 5,000 when all shall have arrived, but it is understood that if more alarming news is received the government will send out a volunteer army taken from all the regiments of the army, up to 10,000 men. The volunteers needed to bring the two marine battalions to the full war footing of 1,000 men each have responded eagerly.

Cost of Kansas Charities. Topeka, June 23.—During the last fiscal year it cost the people of Kansas \$462,840 to maintain the unfortunates in the eight state charitable institutions. This is 32.2 cents per capita. It also cost the people of the state \$345,131 to care for the paupers in the various poorhouses and for outside relief. This is 24.2 per capita. The total per capita for caring for all classes of poor by the people aggregates 56.6 cents.

Puts and Calls Outlawed. Springfield, Ill., June 23.—The supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court which convicted A. V. Booth, of Chicago, of unlawfully contracting with a commission company for an option to buy 10,000 bushels of corn at a future time, contrary to the statute. The decision declares the Illinois law regarding "puts" and "calls" to be valid. The defense holds that the commission company contract did not bind Booth to take the corn on delivery and was merely a gamble on the price of corn.

To Taku Instead of Manila. Washington, June 26.—The war department is considering the advisability of changing the destination of the transport Grant from Manila to Taku. She will carry two squadrons of the Sixth, numbering about 800 men, and a battalion of marine numbering 230 men. These troops are scheduled to start for the east on July 1st. The 1st. The Grant is a fast ship and can make the trip to China in 28 or 30 days. The horses of cavalry troops are to be taken over on transports.

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

Adopted Just as it Came From the Committee.

A DIGEST OF IT HERE GIVEN.

The platform opens with a paragraph of self congratulation by the party for having accomplished what it promised to do four years ago; namely to restore prosperity by means of a protective tariff and by making gold the standard of value by which it always has been by commercial action of the people. Reference is made to a single fact in proof of this: For 107 years from 1780 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$38,028,497, while in the three years of the present administration this country has sold to other nations \$1,483,738,094 worth of our productions, in excess of the amount the people of the United States have bought from abroad, and while these triumphs in business have been made this country conducted to victory a war for human liberty and rights.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and patriotism. No Democratic administration has ever earned public confidence by good sense in government.

We renew our allegiance to the principles of the old standard and propose to carry out monetary principles in legislation that will enable constant sustaining of trade and steady employment of labor. The volume of money circulating was by far too great.

The platform declares steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world, and asserts that the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit. Conspiracies and combinations intended to control prices are condemned.

The platform renews faith in the policy of protection to American labor, opportunity to inventive genius, and favors reciprocity so directed as to open our markets for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets. It also favors more effective restriction of foreign emigration of cheap labor.

It favors such aids to American shipping as shall give this country its own carrying trade, which is now, nineteenth of it, done by foreign vessels. The next plank expresses gratitude to our soldiers and sailors and stands by republican policy in liberally caring for survivors, widows and orphans.

It commends the policy for civil service which will give to our insular possessions governments as far as practical to their inhabitants.

It condemns practices of state governments by statutory or constitutional enactment to defeat the purposes of the Fifteenth amendment, thereby discriminating on account of race or color in regulating the election franchise.

It recommends good roads legislation, the extension of rural free delivery mail service, adequate national legislation to reclaim arid lands, and reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation, and favors home rule for, and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

It favors the reduction of the war taxes; the construction, ownership and control of an isthmian canal by this government; recommends the creation of a department of commerce and industries, with a secretary with a seat in the cabinet; the protection of the person and property of every citizen whenever wrongfully violated.

The women of America are congratulated upon their record of service in the Volunteer Aid association.

Approves the part taken in the peace conference at the Hague and emphasizes our steadfast adherence to the Monroe doctrine.

The administration won the approval of the American people by accepting in the treaty of Paris the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish war, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and the establishment of good government throughout the West Indies and the Philippines. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, when it became our high duty to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon those rescued peoples. To Cuba, independence and self-government was assured in the same voice which declared the war, and these pledges shall be performed.

Keep out of Wichita Mountains. Washington, June 26.—The secretary of the interior has written a letter to commissioner of Indian affairs directing him to take measures to keep all prospectors and miners off all lands recently ceded to the United States by the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians, and to notify all miners or prospectors who may be upon such lands that they must at once remove. If they do not leave within a reasonable length of time the Indian police and marshals, if necessary, will be employed to eject them.

Cuban Teachers Coming. Santiago De Cuba, June 26.—The transport McPherson left Santiago carrying 125 Cuban teachers bound for Boston to take advantage of the summer school educational facilities offered by Harvard university. Nearly all of the teachers are young women. Some parents declined to allow their daughters to go, but hundreds of applications had to be refused. A priest accompanied the party for the purposes of chaperonage.

Reports of Empress Disagree. Shanghai, June 26.—Only seven Krupp guns are employed in the bombardment of Tien Tsin. There is still no news of Vice Admiral Seymour. The officials here are anxious, business is practically suspended and all the respectable Chinese look for foreign protection in the event of a rising. It is officially said that the Dowager Empress has issued emphatic instructions for the extermination of all foreigners in China. [London officials question everything that comes from Shanghai.]

COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City.			
CATTLE—Common to heavy	3 25	3 35	3 45
HOGS—Common to heavy	5 05	5 15	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
OATS—No. 2	10 00	10 10	10 20
RYE—No. 2	10 00	10 10	10 20
Barley—No. 2	10 00	10 10	10 20
Butter—No. 1	15 00	15 10	15 20
Eggs—No. 1	15 00	15 10	15 20
Chicago.			
WHEAT—No. 2 hard	83	84	85
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
OATS—No. 2	20	21	22
St. Louis Live Stock.			
BEEVES	3 40	3 50	4 00
STOCKERS & FEEDERS	3 40	3 50	4 00
SOUTHERN STEERS	3 00	3 10	3 20
Cotton.			
Liverpool	5 11-32	5 11-32	5 11-32
New York	5 10	5 10	5 10
Gulveston	5 10	5 10	5 10
Wichita Grain.			
WHEAT—Open. High. Low. Today. Y'day.			
June	87	88 1/2	89 1/2
July	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
CORN—			
June	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
July	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
OATS—			
June	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
July	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Chicago Live Stock.			
BEEVES	3 40	3 50	4 00
COWS AND HEIFERS	3 30	3 40	3 50
STOCKERS & FEEDERS	3 30	3 40	3 50
TEXAS FEED BEEVES	4 30	4 40	4 50
HOGS	5 20	5 30	5 40

THE LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Khedive of Egypt is visiting England.

The Des Moines, Iowa, auditorium is burned.

A national bank has been organized for Honolulu.

Grasshoppers are destroying cotton in Tennessee.

The Cuban elections echo not a single disturbance.

New Mexico has been having rains and swollen streams.

Nearly 600 more men have been put to work in the Joliet, Ill., rod mills.

An earthquake has destroyed the Muir glacier on the sea coast of Alaska.

The World's Christian Temperance Union is in session in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The plumbers of St. Paul have declared their strike off, having been idle six weeks.

A steamer has arrived at Seattle from Lynn Canal, Alaska, with \$300,000 in gold dust.

There are to be 600 Tammanyites from New York at the Kansas City convention.

J. R. Burton was the chairman of the Kansas delegation to the Philadelphia convention.

Count Murarief, the war minister of Russia died of apoplexy at his breakfast table June 21.

The Kentucky court of appeals decides that the practice of the osteopathic school is lawful.

The youngest officer in the U. S. army is First Lieutenant Drum. His father was killed by his side at Santiago.

Fresno county, Cal., fruit raisers have received permission for 3,000 Indians to leave their reservation and work for them.

Joseph Baker, president of a Hutchinson, Kansas, bank, fell dead on the depot platform at Jetmore, where he had gone on business.

The Standard Oil company now has control of the gas company in New York City, and has raised the price of gas from 65 cents to \$1.05 per thousand feet.

Another big leak of funds has been found in Havana, where the schools had a large number of high priced professors. Governor General Wood cut the number about on-half, and reduced salaries besides.

The German meat law is claimed by the German government as an aid to dealers as it does away with local inspection and provides for uniform inspection.

The war department has detailed an officer to consider regulations in view of the establishment of a war college for the army.

The Chicago board of trade has secured a court decision giving them the right to collect daily market quotations. This is the result of the fight against bucket shops.

A rascal has been swindling a number of young women at Kansas City. He gets them to advance a portion of their fare to Pittsburg where he is to take them to join his theatrical company. He had a lot of them bunched at the depot and then disappeared.

A bellboy of Minneapolis went to the Klondike among the first. He has returned with heaps of money and left a dozen claims being worked there having a partner for each one. He is Irish and will visit his mother in Ireland. He is but little more than 20 years old.

J. L. Lynch, who committed suicide in San Francisco, was a member of the Louisiana returning board during the Hayes-Tilden contest.

June 19, the date of the assembling of the Philadelphia convention, was the forty-fourth anniversary of the nomination of General John C. Fremont.

The gunboat Concord sailed from Manila to China and the British cruiser Buena Ventura also, the latter with troops and stores for Hong Kong and Tien Tsin.

THE CHINESE BOXERS

Atrocious Crimes of the Revolutionists.

The "boxers" revolution in China, it is believed, had its real beginning ten years ago, when, on May 10, 1891, two nuns, who were going home from a visit to some sick people, were maltreated by a mob who charged them with bewitching children. The mission houses were plundered, and this was a signal for the renewal of the disturbances all through China. These became worse and worse, exciting more and more resentment in Europe, until, at last, some German priests were murdered and the mission looted at Shantung. This was followed by the seizure by the Germans of the port of Tsin Tan.

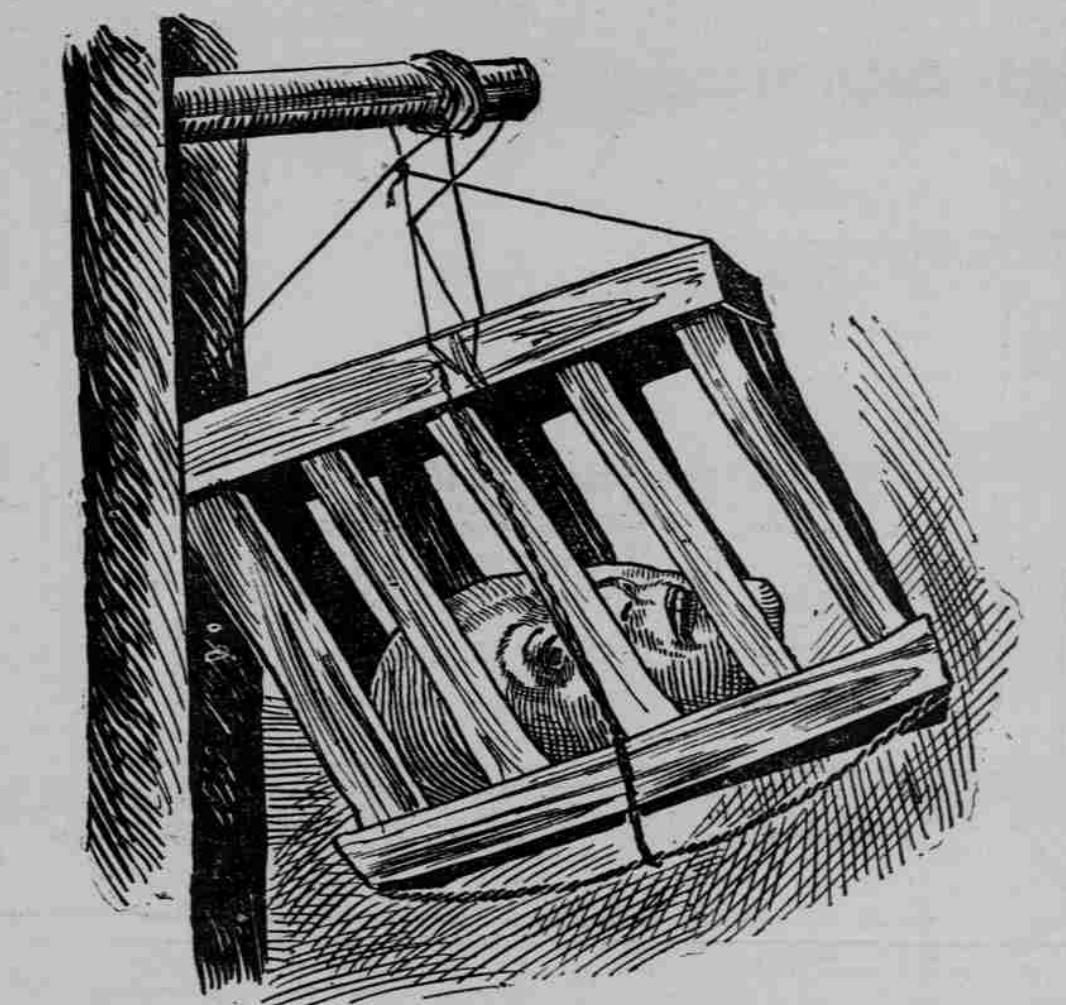
The Shantung Chinese connected these two events and swore vengeance on the Germans and incidentally upon all foreigners and Christians. It was at this time that the Great Sword society began to make itself obnoxious. They had previously been proscribed by the government for local reasons, and temporarily suppressed, but now they became bolder than ever and inaugurated a reign of terror throughout Shantung. Native Christians were robbed, beaten and murdered and their homes destroyed. Many of them were

most serious of these were at Chang-Ssu-Ma, in Chihli, and Ho-Chia-Tun, in Shantung. In the former the native pastor was driven from his home, while the chapel and school were gutted and despoiled. Four families were driven from home and the neighbors dug up the concealed treasures of books and medicines and scattered them to the winds.

At the Congregational mission in Ho-Chia-Tun, a band of 200 rushed into the village, gutted the station residence and looted the chapel and the homes of the helper and his brothers, besides robbing the adjoining home of a wealthy neighbor. The terror was continuous for months.

As a climax to these outrages came the murder of a young Church of England missionary named Brooks, a smooth-faced, cheerful boy of 21. In going to join a brother missionary in Shantung, he passed through a village where a band of 35 Great Swords were at dinner. He might have passed through in safety and not a little girl raised the cry, "Yang Kweitz!" or foreign devil.

Instantly the rebels were upon their feet and had surrounded Brooks. They pushed him about, called him vile names, and at last, while some held him, others thrust a hook through his nose, to which a rope was tied. They pulled him about here and there to



HEAD OF A BOXER.
(As a warning to others.)

forced to recant and some of the chapels were looted, but no missionaries were killed. So bold was the action of the society and so flagrant their outrages that Yu Hsien, the governor of Shantung, was ordered to proceed against them. This man had only held office about a year. He was inexperienced and was promoted through the favoritism of the emperor. In October last, under compulsion, he sent a force against the Great Swords, who had taken the field with the avowed intention of wiping out the Christians.

On Oct. 18 the two armies came to gether. One hundred rebels were killed and many wounded, and the rest, including the leader, fled. The victors returned jubilant to the governor, who, however, far from being pleased at the report, was thrown into a fury. He degraded three of them and sent a report to Peking that the so-called rebels were merely a congregation of honest country people whom the soldiers had attacked and massacred without right or warrant.

"Thus with a single stroke," writes Henry D. Porter of P'ang Chuang, "the governor paralyzed the action of every official, making it impossible for them to act as they clearly saw was best. The leaders who had slunk away after the fight quickly discovered that the governor was on their side and within two weeks every man of them was in his place again.

Mr. Porter, who is a well-known missionary, goes on to say that in the districts of Kao-Tang and P'ing-Yuan there began a campaign of pillage, arson and murder which is awful to recall. The whole country west of Chin-an in this province, and as far north as Shen-Chou in the province of Chihli, flamed up into anarchy at once, and the track of ruin was widespread. In many counties of Shantung every Roman Catholic home was swept clean, and hundreds of Protestant Christians suffered. In response to appeals from the missionaries the miscreant, Yu, was suddenly removed, and the famous Yuan Shih K'ai, a friend of Li Hung Chang, was sent to be the governor.

But before the authorities of Chihli could be made to realize the real import of the struggle 100 Protestant families had been looted on the borders of the Yellow river, west of the provincial capital. An equal number of Christians of the London mission in Chihli had suffered, and 50 or more Congregational families had been attacked, despoiled or mulcted of money under threats of loot and pillage. The

immense amusement of the mob. At last the unfortunate boy managed to extract the hook and break away from his tormentors. He started to run from the village, but three of the rebels got horses and rode after him. They soon succeeded in overtaking him, and then killed him with their swords.

It was this tragedy which aroused the powers to action. The new governor has not yet succeeded in suppressing the Boxers. A few heads have been cut off and hang up in cages by the highways to serve as a warning to evil-doers, and a number of perpetrators of minor offenses against the Christians have been hauled before the Court of Righteous Judgment, and sentenced to such punishments as "wearing the cangue," but the reign of lawlessness still continues.

Queer Cause for Disorder. Kansas City Journal: A unique example of a henpecked husband was brought to light by a petition for divorce filed in the district court of Kansas City, Kan. Leonard W. Holmberg is the plaintiff, and his allegation, stripped of all verbiage, is that his wife, to whom he was married in Denver in 1887, refused to talk, despite the comic paper idea of the fair sex to the contrary. Her silence, which Mr. Holmberg alleges had been almost without interruption since a few months after the marriage, has had the effect of undermining his health. The plaintiff particularizes as to his illness. Because his wife would not talk he became afflicted with insomnia. Many complaints have come to the local courts that wives insisted on talking when their husbands wanted to sleep, and thus robbed them of sleep, but it has not before been set up that a husband did not rest because of his wife's silence. There were no other charges to support the incompatibility of temperament except the silence which was prompted by sullenness. Absolute divorce is asked.

Robbed and Stripped. While Albert Simon of Cleveland, Ohio, was walking along the street the other night he was accosted by four men, who ordered him to throw up his hands. They then seized him, and gagging and binding him, stripped him of all his clothing. The shivering victim was then taken to a boxcar on the Lake Shore tracks and locked in. He was discovered some time after by a policeman, who liberated him.